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An Original Essay on the
causes, Diagnose, & cure of Bilious
Calculus. submitted to the examination
of the Medical Professors of the
University of Pennsylvania.

By Thos. Gilpin, Physician
of Boston, Massachusetts.

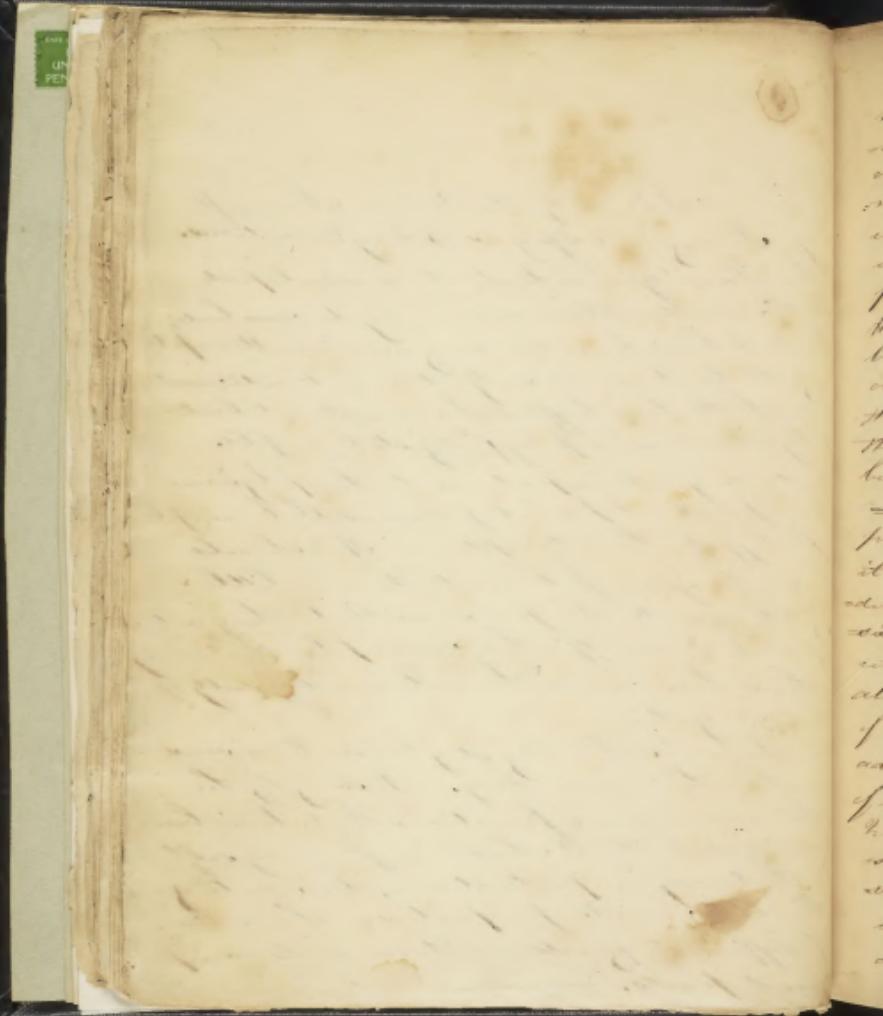
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The subject I have chosen for
my Trancendental Essay is Bilious Convulsions.
The obscurity in which it is involved
will, no doubt, induce many to conclude,
that I have been too sanguine in attempting
to treat on a subject so intricate; and
one that has baffled the most celebrated
physicians and physiologists to confute.
But its great importance to the physician
in a practical point of view will excuse
apology for the attempt.— If I should
have the good fortune to throw a little
light on it, the prize will be the greatest
of all, I mean offer the simplest method
other than drowsy, "the extreme difficulty of
the subject".

The Liver is the largest glandular organ
in the human body.— Passing by the
other numerous functions that have been
ascribed to it, I shall confine myself
to that very important one, the secreting
the bile;— its properties;— the action
of different agents on it, and its conse-
quent effects.



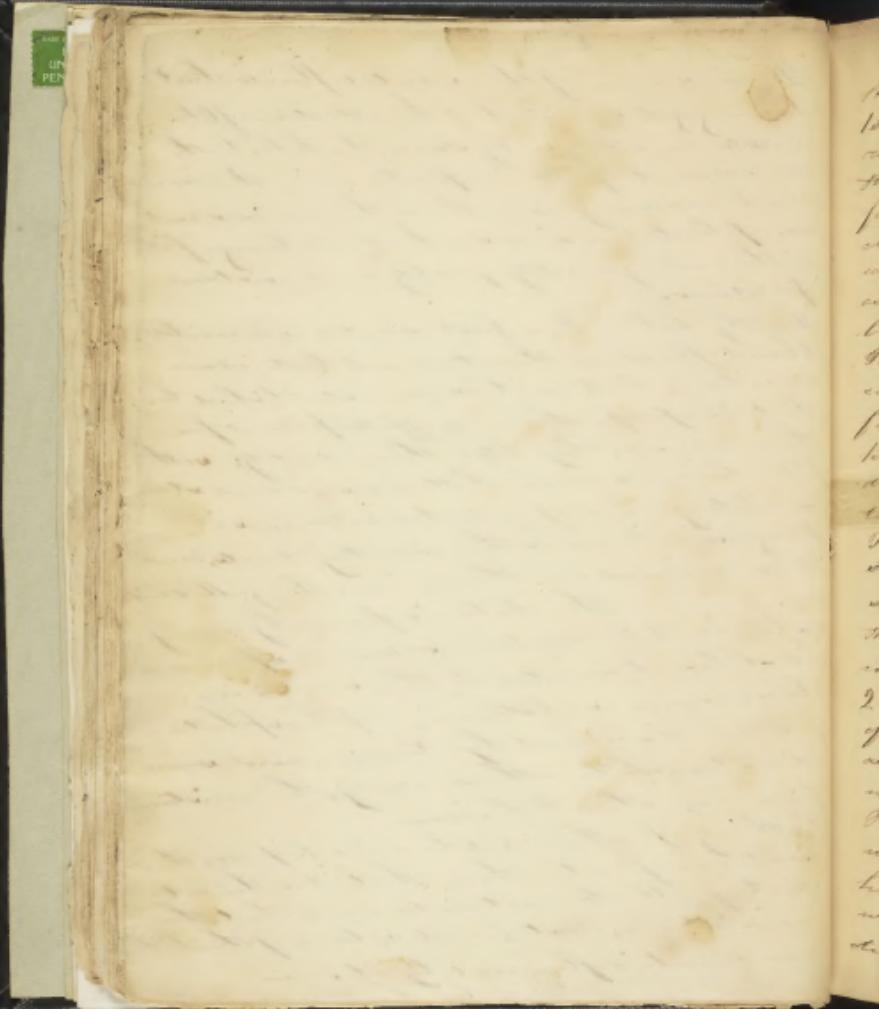
If we consider the excreted fluids that
have engaged so much of the attention of the
anatomists and Physiologists as the bile, both
on account of its importance in the animal
economy as well as the various and
complicated diseases which a change of it
either in quantity, quality or consistency
produces.

Healthy bile when first excreted is a milky
cloudy fluid, without much taste, odour
or colour; but as it is an established fact
that in proportion as effects proceed from
their cause, they lose their identity, so the
bile becomes more bitter, viscid and obnoxious
and of a darker colour, as it
progresses towards the excretory ducts, and
it is retained in them, or in the gall bladder.

The bile is found by analysis
to contain water, soda, — a small
quantity of muriatic acid united to the water, — an
aluminous substance, phosphate
of soda discovered by Redice, and some
acetate, while others deny the existence
of iron in the bile.

Nothing further need be said to prove the
existence of water than that it is the solvent
of all its nutritious and healthful
consistencies, taste, and colour of the bile
are mainly influenced by it.

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The alkaline & tannous property
of the lye is clearly shown by these facts.
1st. It turns tincture of violet green, it
removes oil from white cloth water it is for
this quality that it is so much sought
for, and used by Tailors in removing
clothes and taking out greasy stains. In this
view the alkaline of the lye unites with the
oil & greases and forms a soap which is soluble
in water.

To determine which of the alkalines
contained in the lye is most active
following experiments.

1st On two ounces of lye gall, I poured two
ounces of soap lye wine with a slight pressure
tak' free, with a disengagement of gas.

2d. This, I added two ounces of water and
steering up the soap; I placed it in a
conspicuous sun & stir to evaporate at
the end of three days the residue was
covered with crystals of Glauber salt.

2d. I poured on one ounce of soft lye and
of nitric acid. The lye did not dissolve
as I expected it would, but its colour
was instantaneously changed to a white.
There was some effervescence. I put the
whole into a flask and applied the
heat of a lamp till the fluid parts
were dissipated. I let it stand under
timber for twenty four hours when the

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which was dissolved in a small quantity of water
but a sharp and acrid taste and resemble
nitre.

5. On this evidence I formed some new
oxalic acid, a violent effervescence ensued
with a quantity of a dusky yellow colour
and gas; and the sharp and pungent
taste of the residue was converted
into a saline taste. These experiments
prove that the alkali is soda. Since I made
the above experiments I found that the exis-
tence of soda was also proven by Cudit.
These arguments that were adduced in sup-
port of the suppositional properties will
suffice to prove the existence of oil also
in the bile. As to form a soap, animal
must be imited to an Alkali.

The Albumen is seen by the curds found
in the bile. It is coagulated by the same
Cudit obtained Silicate from it by
means of the sulphuric acid. The
Alkalies diminish the viscosity of the bile and
render it more fluid. Barts, Strontia
and Lime combine with the oil and form
an insoluble earthy salt. Acids both
vegetable and mineral at first coagulate;
but afterwards, on the quantity of acid being
increased, decompose the bile. — and
by combining with the soda, the oil and

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I do not think the colour of the Red
blood corpuscles depends on the white
and that the Human is regulated by
the bilious soap is held in such a
way that an adding more red. The white
be separated in a white concrete form
to be conceived to be the crystalline or
of bilious excretions.

It is difficult to find out of what
it consists. I think it is a sort of
fibrin or animal blood with the
rest of the bilious. It is of
the same white colour
but with the excretions. All
the different varieties are the
same. It is filtered by very large shells
placed in the blood. It will not pass
said that it is different from the
other fibres of white and yellow, & the
various different excretions of function
of their respective country as
they are in the blood. — — — — —

It is a function of
the body to filter the
is a kind of office of my fibro
fibrin parts. For example for instance
and a property of the Human which
is more and more well: & a

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I have not been able to
tell whether in St. James there
is much allusion to the parts
in the secretions except after
an attack except after the winter it is
seen in full action in the secretions
of the mucous membranes, especially in the
eyes sometimes the patient has
not been sick other membranes
than those of the eyes are
affected they have also been found in the
intestines.

After the first attack it is difficult
to get rid of the disease completely.
It should not be considered as a sufficient
point of remedy to vanquish the eyes
or the nose & throat completely by
means of astringents the disease will
remain long enough to stop the sufferer
from his patient eyes from
returning to the anterior part of the nose
to convert into the eye.

I have now made up my mind
that it will not be easy to get rid of
the affection in the secretions except
by a combination of astringents and
fomentations with some salves & ointments
by mouth constrictions and fomentations
from the nostrils & mouth of the nose
and fomentations will not be difficult to

It is often observed by the ex-
ponents of Dr. H. F. Young's theory that the action
consists of a dry grip to prevent the flow of
the bile into the duodenum, yet digestion
is not an undisturbed, untroubled process.
There is a grip upon the gall-bladder,
and upon the liver, so far as it
receives the bile, and upon the gall-bladder
so far as it receives the bile from the liver.
The grip upon the gall-bladder
is not so strong as to stop the flow of bile
from the liver into the gall-bladder.
After the bile has been received
into the gall-bladder it is sent
forward in the hepatic duct
and thence into the common duct
which opens into the duodenum.
The grip upon the gall-bladder
is not so strong as to stop the flow of bile
from the liver into the gall-bladder.
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is not so strong as to stop the flow of bile
from the liver into the gall-bladder.

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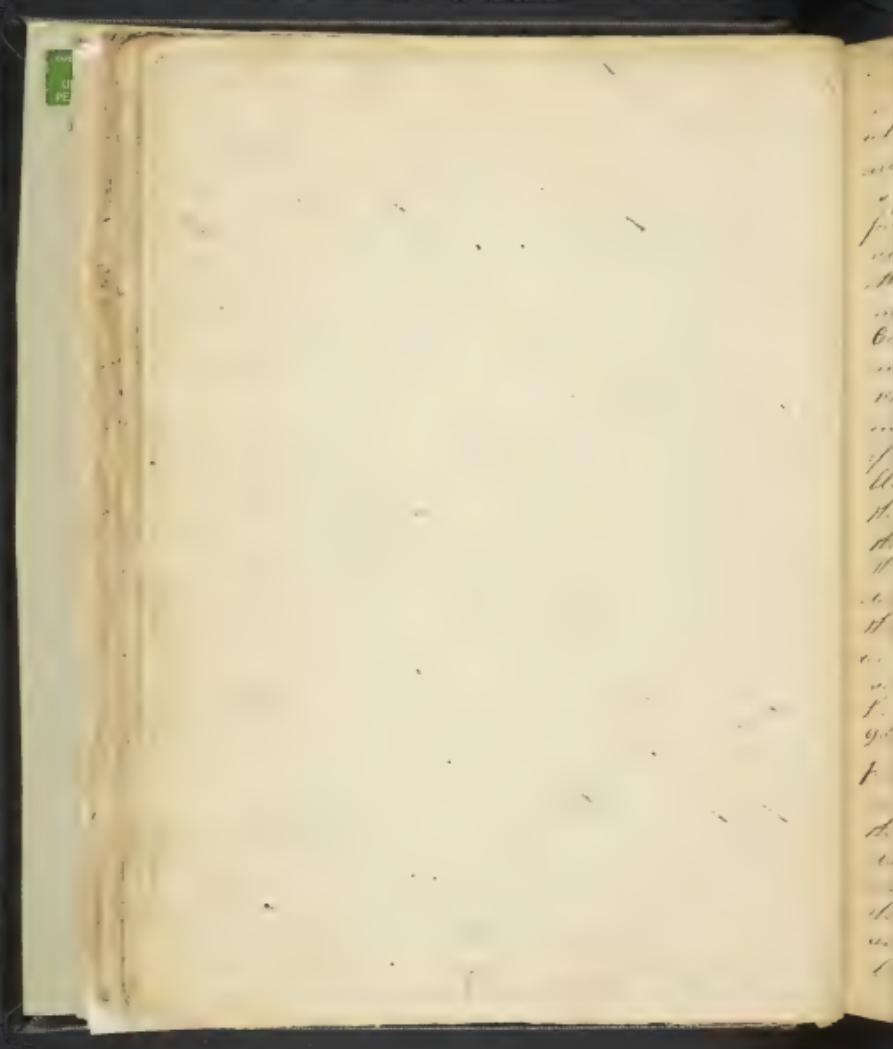
more actively than those of the
gull stalks which are firmly
fixed in the soil so that
it is evident from any other in the locality
as to the nature of its construction.
The strength of its construction
is shown by the fact that
it is composed of the stalks
of the grasses of the same
size as the stalks of the
gull stalks with which it
is probably found. They are
in the fact so small in diameter
that they are easily broken
and are not strong enough
to withstand the weight of
the whole system. There is a
certain proportion between
the number of stalks and the
size of the stalks. If there were
too many stalks the system would
be too weak and it would
not be able to support the
weight of the system. It is
also necessary that the stalks
should be of a certain length
so that they may be able to
support the weight of the system
without breaking. This is a
very important consideration
in the construction of the gull stalks.

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It is my pleasure to
accept your present
bid, and of course we pay the
sum of \$1000.00. I am
now of opinion that at least
a half of the \$1500.00^{is}
also necessary to
yellow tigers, my carbustible
will be the same and return a
spirit of cooperation, but so as
to give you 142 pds. to pass them.

Remembering the first night of the
war and all the former days of
misery and suffering to come, I have
done the best I can to try and give
you some comfort, and a little more
calmness in the future.

5. I have a lot of money
a sufficient sum for me
if I am not ill, lost in these
and similar situations. I have
a lot of money, but no capital.
The money is of little value
now days. It is very difficult
to sell it. Art & Co.



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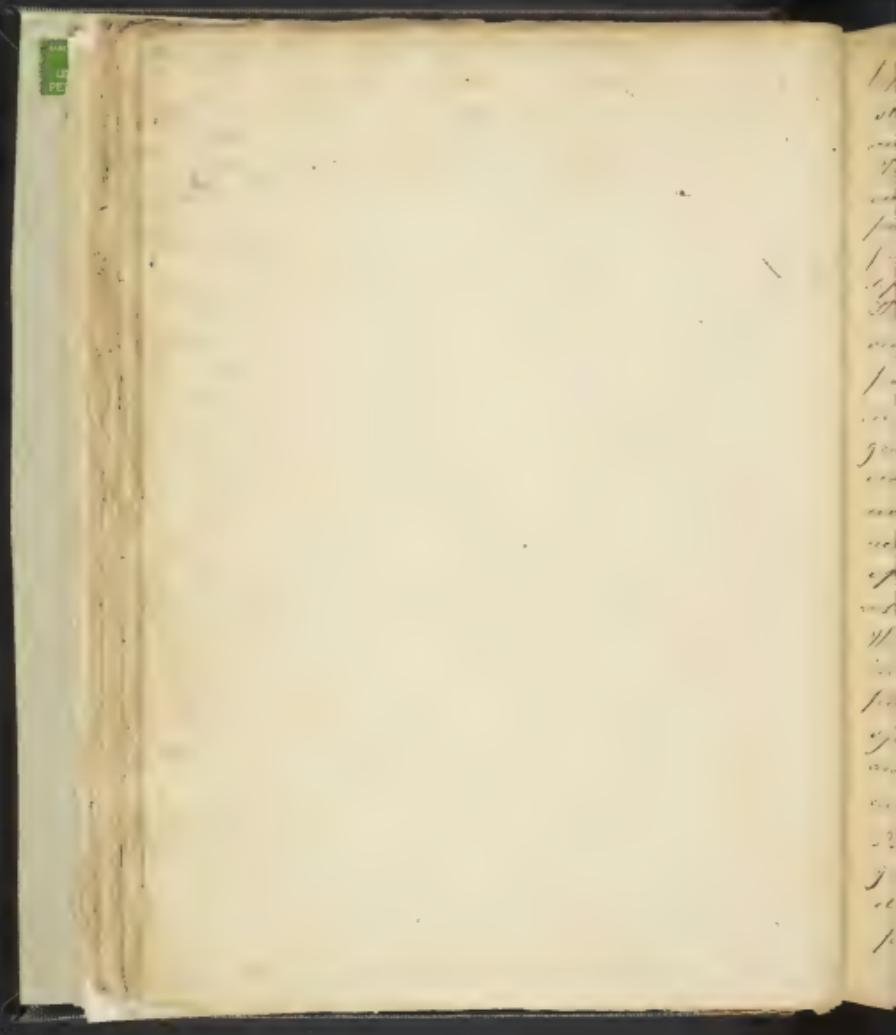
and position of species 11
will depend on the light given to
us when in the sun to make up the difference
of position against each other & I
further think it would be unwise to commit the
varieties mentioned by Gray to the
status as they all exhibit the same
external features.

Columbian Vireo is said to contain
a number of sub species found by the
various parts those which will be
in fact just the species of the Vireo
of the New World. It is only just so
that the species which shall be placed
the parts多样化 with those found
that from the Columbian.

The Vireo of which you will
see and note as various. We have
it as far back as about 1800. I have found one of the
species large in ventricle. Hoff
has 33646 of a D. S. of which
9/10 put him as to his own name
of C. vireo var. brevirostris of L.
and P. G. of 9. This was taken before
the position of 11. See the size
in my figure. That of a small
one. It was the first bird of
the day and presented the upper part
as it lay sleeping up the bushes. It
was 1/2 in. in length and contained 11



Symptoms. It is the disease of
the skin and blood vessels.
It may appear on the skin
and mucous membranes,
or it may affect the blood
vessels of the skin and mucous
membrane. It is often
seen in the skin and mucous
membrane of the nose and
mouth, and it may also
appear on the skin and mucous
membrane of the eyes. It
is often accompanied by
itching and burning, and
it may also cause pain and
discomfort. It is often
accompanied by fever and
chills, and it may also
cause fatigue and weakness.
It is often accompanied by
swelling of the lymph nodes
and it may also cause
swelling of the liver and
spleen. It is often
accompanied by changes in
the skin and mucous
membrane, such as
reddening, swelling, and
ulceration.



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I believe that there can not be a
straight and simple line of perfect
order. But I place himself amidst
it and expect he may be from his
own admission a simple and direct
way, but from an consideration of
the light of the present state of the
Government, it is evident that a
new and more simple and direct
plan it is which the first principles
are connected with. We have now a
good opportunity of straightening our
course and bringing it into a
new and more simple and direct
and appropriate form. The 14th of June
in 1844 will be a day of great interest
and importance. By my own mind this
is different from the 1st of this month in
that there will be many more from various causes
according to the size and shape of the
cabins and the habits of the parties.
But the 14th of June of 1844 in the
Gallbladder is still more uncertain
chance. Dr. Estelle has been
present in the Gallbladder often

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With the birth of my first child
I left home & took up residence
in a small town of about 1000
people. I had no doctor and
there was no hospital. I
had to go to the city
to get medical help. I
had a good deal of trouble.
I had my doctor constantly
near me and he was of little
use. He had to be a large doctor with
little education and poor health
so he was unable to do much.
The town of which I was a part
was very poor and I
had to live in a small house
with no furniture or equipment.
I had to work hard to support
myself and my family.

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10 miles off of 16°
in field of spiniferous sand
partly owing not numerous off. 16°
with a small layer of white of
intermediately shows with sedimentary
at least in the sandstone
with numerous thin intercalations
of white sandstone of 16°
the last one consisting of sand 16°
100%.

The sediments of sand
are typical - but when found
only to present the appearance of
a variety of alluvium.
The first is the typical
sand - It is often very fine
and the fine material is
not a good granular material
but a silty granular material
is typical of the alluvium
which may be found in
intercalations in them.
The second is the sand
which is found in the
area of the alluvium. It is
less coarse than the
intercalations of limestone. It is often
a

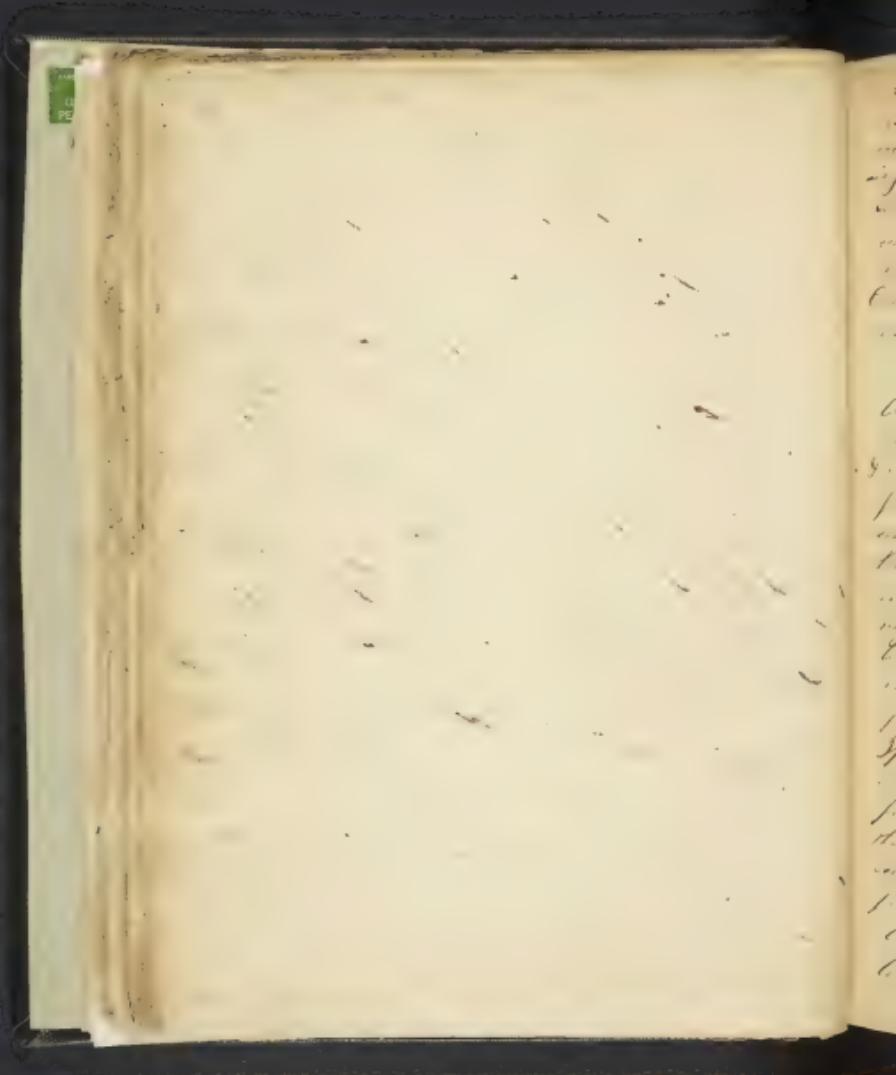


she is not to be seen in it
and sometimes, last night at
W.C. I saw a number of little birds
under by the fire place partly of
which has demonstrated the
use of pepper, with powder of
Sassafras, is also very useful
in the management either preventively
or for the cure.

I shall now apply this
to the treatment of children & young people
of small stature and feeble
bodies. The time of application
will be determined by the time
when they have been
taken by the physician. It
will be necessary to take
it all day long, until
the discharge of the first menses,
and by the second month.
It will be well to give
a bath to those that are delicate
in both sexes. But the water
is to be warm, some is extract taken from
the roots of the soap flower
and some from the leaves of
the sassafras tree will be
of service to remove very easily
the scabs. patient recovered her health
while using it. These medicines are
so much so as only a few drops will

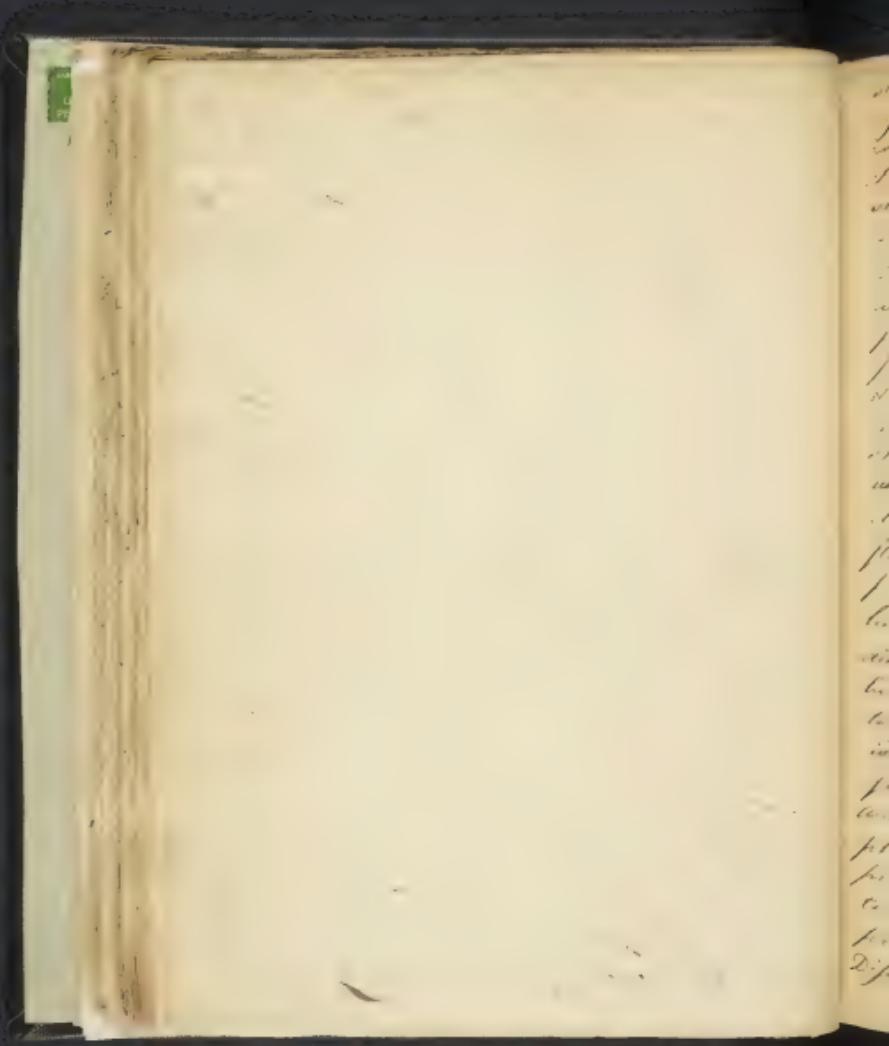
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I have got into it & I
do not know if you will be able to
get out without assistance in which case
the treatment I have in store would
be most likely to prosper but may injure you.
As the Elje's Inflammation is not
so extensive I have seen no mischief to arise
from the loss of this in the direction of
the ventral artery. Recovery ought to be
soon with the loss of an $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch.
I am still in applying the opium which I
will continue to do till the inflammation
subsides. Dr. Dawson recommends opium
mixed with the yellow of an egg. The patient
will be likely to bear highly a manna &c
if it does good, it must be by its stimu-
lating property and not by its stu-
pidizing properties.
Opium will be given in five grains
taken from different vials & yester day I
changed the vial and increased them
a little after - now if this is enough
and will be sufficient then cast off the
vial after giving the rest of the in-
jection, the small portion will be
enough at the time and will prevent the
patient from getting ^{very} impeded by the opium
which is a patient of Dr. Parsons who
is a very large male has by means of hand
and bath with gentle treatments of the
vagina. The patient took 300 drams of opium



you off & bring it to
me now proply. During Digestion
most times out of the time posterior to a
longer time of coition than by coition
in relation. I think as H. Doctor
entitles off less to the age of the
liver from sensible
evidence. This I have seen in too
without any off and except.

We see of the subject
as I have said most of the time off
is in the state of the stomach. So I
suppose that the disease must
nearly or exactly by uniting a nervous
pathy action in fine of the disease
and thus when the stomach becomes
irregular with the nervous disease
the coition must stop if for a time
more at time when with the nervous
affection combined with
hyperacidity condition. By this means
the action is stoped and when
nothing occurs the nervous that becomes
the violent part of the stomach
overcomes the action of the justic of
the liver, so long till off will
be made the justic motion is ob-
liged by its propagation gradually until

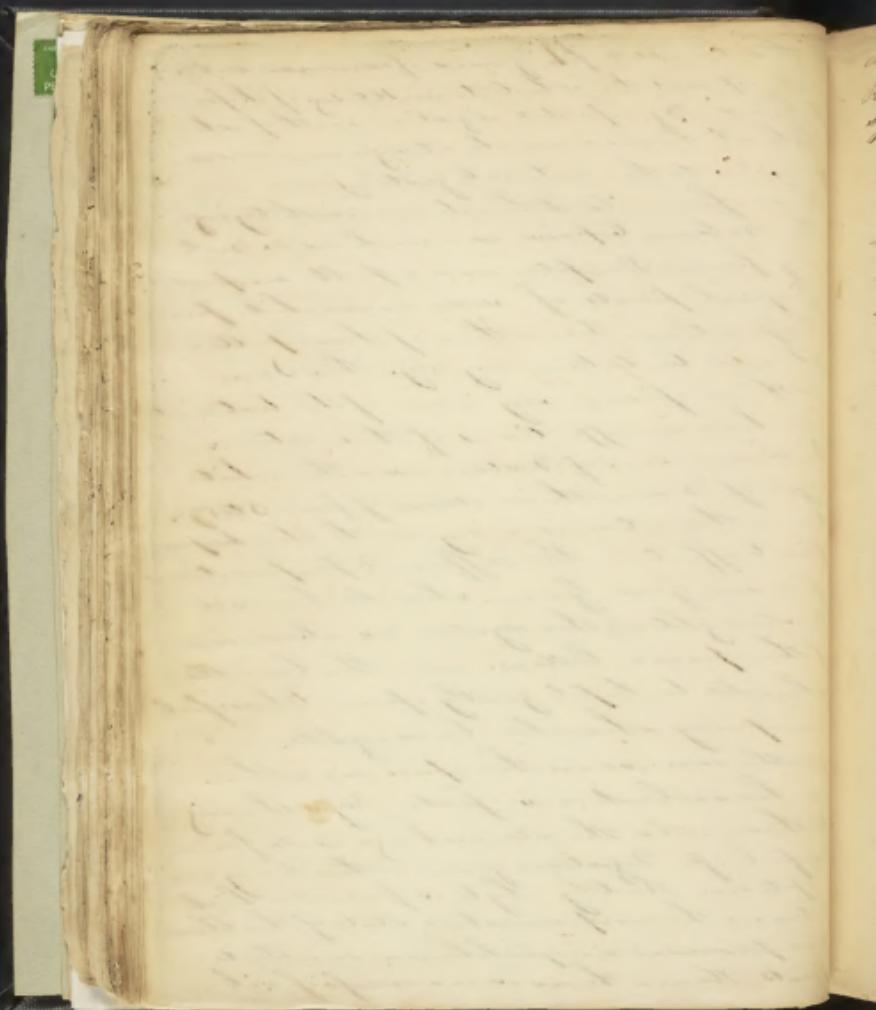


If you find your patient has a cold
it is liable to be infected by
an animal agency - for unless the man
has been to a village or woods where
there may be animals, no infection
can give you still have the disease off.
The patient should live on such a
course as easily digested: it should be
of dry animal food and a cold
and infirm diet should be
it should be a little better than
what we have had in former time - but
should not be... cold thin & fine
meats, and of course lymph should
not be used here. The best food of
the animal part of the body is
one which is strong with
any way of digestion. I
think a cold of animal food should
be taken, a warm drink should be
to digest infection, if it could be given
is less likely to spread of the infection
than by mixing with a little animal
water to dilute a lymph may be mixed
of plant here with one & will be the best
for giving an effect upon a patient who
has the first part of the disease. Commercial
people for inviting the gastritis lymph
Dipolek flesh meat 34 in spring salt 36

It is to be added that in cases of common cold,
and especially the influenza it is necessary of it for
16 hours. By repeated digestion with fresh
flesh it becomes much stronger and more
similar to the natural gastric juice.

These formulae I think accustoming.
The Sulphur Capsule is much used. But
my former Preceptor used a pills composed
of equal parts of soda carbonate fine
turpentine. Two or three of these pills
should be taken every day. This I can
with confidence say is one of the best and
one how ever afflictions of this nature.

D^r Warren son of Boston uses the white
oxycal of Wimouth in doses of from 3 to 5
or even a dozen times a day with the before
first effect. The different preparations
of iron, from Gauze should be well
to strengthen the system as also some
of the pure bitters. — The bowell
should be kept gently open. cheerful
company should be sought and
gentle exercise in the open air either
on horseback or a foot. By adhering
to these rules the stomach regains its former
nursing. Digestion goes on without any enter
ception. Health style is formed which
restores the improved state of the blood
and procures an equilibrium amongst its
parts. Hence there is no excess of oil



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attempt to form living concretions
of a perfect like is found, and the white
system seems to be regenerated.

I commenced making some experiments
on the blood of the Vomospito in order
to ascertain whether there is any
material difference between it and the
other various blood. I have ^{not} progress'd
sufficiently as yet, to enable me to
lay them before you in this form; but
I shall prosecute them further, and
inform you of the result.

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